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THE DEADLINE OF ALL PARALLELS.

President Roosevelt's Decision on November 8, 1904.

"Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

Ex-President Roosevelt's Decision on February 25, 1912.

"I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me."

The Egoist.

We are asked to say what we think of Colonel Roosevelt's opinion of the New York newspapers as expressed by him in his published letter to Mr. FRANK MUNSEY.

To the best of our knowledge and belief we are not thinking at all on that subject.

What we are thinking about in regard to the document in question is of philological and psychological interest. In this single epistle to a friend the first personal pronoun singular, denoting Colonel Roosevelt himself, is repeated by Colonel Roosevelt one hundred and twenty-one times.

The record, we venture to say, has never, in the history of the English language, been exceeded or even equalled by any political person in any letter of the same length.

The issue of the campaign for the nomination is in the Munsey letter. It is the personal issue—the first personal pronoun issue.

Yesterday.

If such a day as yesterday dared to show itself often on this estimable planet the milk of human kindness would turn to vinegar; men would lose their faith even in large, helpful, good-looking souls like the Hon. SETH LOW and the Grand Young Man of Indiana; the good would despair of sweet, saving, sacred "causes," such as simplified spelling, the initiative and referendum, those heavenly twins; strong men might seek stronger drink or run amuck and devastate the world. Yet street car drivers and conductors lived and let live yesterday; policemen, healthy souls that they are, were even a little more amiable than usual at the crossings; commuters tapped their "rubbers" on the curb, and having darkly dreamed of railroads choked with snow, of a wild evening in town, trailed home meekly as usual, broke their necks not more than two or three times on the way, wiped their feet at the home stretch with extra meticulousity, by habit and by special request from the unexpressive she and boss.

Raw, raw, raw as a baked knuckle, cold as the feet of all the multitude of exes that tread the road to Oyster Bay and the throne; miscellaneous disagreeable like a porcupine planting quills in his enemy, like the grip, like chills and fever in a prohibition State, like JOE BAILEY when he is natural. Not a bad day, yet a good deal worse than most worse days.

To the philosophic New Yorker such a day, indeed any day of March snow, however feeble, has its compensations, yes, its delights. How many hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers said: "Well, it begins like a blizzard, all right. 'Begins to look like a blizzard, doesn't it?' 'Hope this isn't going to be a blizzard.' 'I remember the blizzard of 1858.'"

Romantic humbug, avant! Even if you're old enough to remember it, you don't. No New Yorker remembers anything. You may have asked your wife when you got home last night; you may have asked your waiter, if he is of the old school, but you don't know the day of the month of the blizzard. No, though "reminiscences" of your heroic sufferings and conduct in that flub storm—you were able to get to the club, though not to work—bore your descendants unutterably and interminably.

"I thought at one time we were going to have a regular blizzard." So today the millions have matter, as they had yesterday, for inspired conversation, and therefore cause for thanks.

Pankhurst's Disease.

It is an obnoxious custom of doctors to give a newly discovered disease the discoverer's name. Hence we find in the books Bell's mania, Sydenham's disease (which is St. Vitus's dance) and Parkinson's disease, characterized also by constant muscular agitation. All these diseases are named after distinguished Englishmen; singularly enough they are all manifested by some form of "agitation." Why may not in this day of righting woman's wrongs diseases be named after their feminine discoverers, especially when the latter are themselves typical examples of the disease?

This is our apology for adding another

to THE SUN's medical discoveries, and right proud are we of this second discovery within one month! The first was Psychopathia grandialis, named after that eminent English gossip Mrs. GRUNDY; the second is Psychopathia pankhurstialis, named after the distinguished agitator and window smashing leader Mrs. PANKHURST. The first of these obsessions had been diffused in our country these many years, doing endless harm to the fair fame of men and women; the last threatens to migrate into our glorious land and subvert our high ideals of womanhood.

Considering the impression made by Mrs. PANKHURST upon our lovely but unimpressive women during her recent visit, fears for the spread of P. pankhurstialis may well agitate the public mind since the latest outbreak of the window smashing and rowdy mania in London. Indeed, a change has already come over our women, if their conduct and speeches and wranglings on the suffrage question, upon which we do not propose to utter one word, may be taken as a sign of the times. What would the spirit of IAN MACLAREN bebold if, like Peter Grimm's, it visited this city now? Would it find the following description of our women, written by him only a few years ago, as true as it was at that time?

"From end to end of America woman is respected, protected, served, honored. If she enters an elevator every man uncovers; any man daring to annoy a woman would come to grief. In society she holds court, every man listening to her, deferring to her, reflecting her. Perhaps the American woman may be unconsciously exacting at times; it is the penalty of absolute monarchy. Perhaps the men exceed in deference when they allow the women to read for them and think for them in everything except politics. . . . Perhaps the American woman might do his ruler true service and safeguard her from selfishness by an occasional and quite limited assertion of the rights of man. . . . It must be good for a strong and restless people to be possessed with noble ideals of woman. The woman cult in the States is in itself a civilization, and next door to a religion."

When woman enters the tumult of the mart and the hustings what encroachments on her woman cult? The former is claimed to be a necessary manifestation of changed economic conditions; the latter is regarded as imperative by the suffragists by reason of the former. It is to be hoped that the women of this country will at least preserve the dignity of their station and trust to evolution rather than revolution in all matters pertaining to their welfare, which is synonymous with the general welfare.

What evolution has accomplished for women the slightest research in the customs and habits of peoples may demonstrate. One example affecting every woman who appreciates dress—and they all do—may suffice. The sumptuary laws of EDWARD III. prescribed that "wives and daughters of servants are not permitted to wear veils above twelvepence in value, and handicraftsmen's and yeoman's wives are not permitted to wear silk veils." Nor was any wife of a knight with a rental of less than 200 marks a year permitted to wear fur. Any one watching the outpouring of domestics from the morning mass may become convinced that at least in this very important regard there has been a marvellous evolution in a few hundred years.

The British Reaction.

The defeat of a Liberal candidate for Parliament in a district in which he was chosen unopposed at the last general election, and in which a Liberal majority is almost a traditional affair, serves to call attention to the declining fortunes of the present coalition of parties which governs Great Britain. The fact that this is the sixth successive loss will also indicate how rapidly the huge majority of a year ago is disintegrating.

The immediate occasion of this latest defeat in a Manchester district is plainly the coal strike. Opinions as to the merits of the questions now at issue vary, but the extent of the unanimity of condemnation for the Asquith Ministry because of its failure to avert the strike, its failure to begin its efforts to prevent this national calamity until it was too late, is plainly revealed in British newspapers.

The fact that the dilemma of the coalition Government is such as to make any prompt and efficient action impossible. At the close of the last general election the Liberal and Conservative parties each had 272 seats in the House of Commons, and the remaining 126 were divided between Labor and Irish members, upon whose support the Liberals depended for a majority and by whose grace they ruled. To-day the balance has shifted and the Liberals, as a result of by-elections, are in a minority. In consequence, the influence of the Labor and Irish elements has increased.

But the sympathy and support of the Labor members of Parliament is plainly with the strikers, and it is to the paralyzing influence of this faction of the coalition that must be ascribed the failure of the Asquith Ministry to take drastic measures to prevent an interruption of national industry by coal miners. Such a step would have cost the Asquith Government the support of the whole block of Labor members and its majority would have fallen from 114 to 30, a breaking point at the present crisis.

On the other hand the subservience of the Ministry to the Irish is even more complete. If JOHN REDMOND should take the Irish members over to the Conservatives, as a revenge for a refusal of Mr. ASQUITH to comply with his home rule demands, the coalition would be in the minority and would number fifty-four less than the Conservative-Liberal combine. It is plain then that the Liberal element is entirely at the mercy of JOHN REDMOND on the one hand and DAVID LLOYD GEORGE on the other.

In this embarrassing situation it has failed to meet a great crisis. Having in a year passed all records in the amount of radical and extreme legislation which it has enacted, now, at the moment when its own programme calls for the

passage of a home rule bill, the Asquith Government has failed to avoid a tremendous labor revolt because it was politically dependent upon Labor voters in Parliament and feared to diminish its majority by displaying any lack of sympathy with the extreme demands of the coal miners.

To-day the Asquith Ministry faces a Conservative party united and again inspired with the prospect of victory. Among its Liberal members it has aroused the bitter antagonism of the more moderate by its subservience to Labor and Irish leaders in Parliament. Signs of other than Parliamentary origin are not lacking that Great Britain, for the moment at least, has had its fill of radicalism, which at moments has closely approximated revolution. A general election now would hardly fail to bring a change in party control, if by-elections are indicative.

Dead Straight and Clean Game.

There is the testimony of Colonel ROOSEVELT to the kind of man the Hon. HENRY LEWIS STIMSON is. The Colonel has testified that Mr. STIMSON "has always done what he says," and that "he is not only a dead straight man but he is a clean game." The testimony of Mr. STIMSON to the kind of President Mr. TAFT has made is therefore the testimony of a truthful man and an inflexibly honest man. In advocating at Chicago the renomination of President TAFT Mr. STIMSON said:

"I am now and always have been a progressive. I am for Mr. TAFT because I believe that he has faithfully carried out this progressive faith of the Republican party; that his Administration stands for orderly, permanent progress in our national Government, and that to refuse him the nomination on the assertions that have been made against him would be a blow to that progress and would put a premium upon hasty and unfounded criticism."

The assertions that have been made against the President emanated from a self-seeking minority of the Republican party, whose cause Colonel ROOSEVELT has made his own, and by so doing he has given his countenance and support to their criticisms, which Mr. STIMSON maintains are hasty and unfounded. They are progressives only if clamor is progressive; Mr. TAFT has initiative and accomplishment to show for the faith that is in him. As Mr. STIMSON said in his address at Chicago:

"The conduct of the Government has been quiet but effective; the conduct of his Administration intelligent, watchful and dignified. Wherever mistakes have been made they have been promptly and thoroughly remedied."

A "dead straight" man could not desert such an Administration to oblige a friend of long standing. A "clean game" man could not remain silent when that friend was intriguing against that Administration and trying to undermine it.

The Question at Lawrence.

However interesting the tales of oppression recited before the House Committee on Rules by striking mill workers from Lawrence may be, they should not be permitted to obscure the only important legal question that in this whole sorry business concerns the nation outside of Massachusetts. That is whether in the State of Massachusetts a serious attempt has been made to impede the movement from place to place of persons ostensibly free and guiltless of any offense against the law.

For assaults and trespasses the statutes of Massachusetts provide ample punishment and redress for the injured parties. Neither peace officers, militia-men nor private watchmen are above the processes of the courts. Their alleged misconduct may safely be left for the State and the local authorities to treat appropriately. But if by any chance or violence a situation has been created in which a condition of practical serfdom exists, it is a subject for consideration by the whole nation.

Pondering the disclosure of the facts in the case there are a great many persons not inordinately curious, whose intellectual longings would be gratified if it were made known by what particular asylum or council of imbeciles the city authorities and the mill owners of Lawrence were guided during the early weeks of this year.

When Did History Begin?

The subjoined reflection on the possibilities and probabilities of the national political campaign of 1912 is credited to the chairman of the Only Honest Man's New York committee:

"Whoever is nominated by the Republicans is going to have a hard fight, but the easiest Democrat they would have to face is Representative UNDERWOOD. He has been connected with revenue legislation, a subject which has proved hazardous to all men in public life."

And the Only Honest Man was elected to the office of Vice-President on a ticket at the head of which was the name of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the chairman of the committee that drew the McKinley tariff law!

Mayor Blankenburg's Decision.

There will be general and enthusiastic approval of the Hon. RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG's decision not to answer letters written to him in any language except English. It is the first evidence offered recently by any man in public life of an appreciation of the virtues of silence. What city other than Philadelphia can boast a Mayor willing to deprive himself of any opportunity to instruct, admonish, reprove or chastise?

It is not inability to read languages other than English that has led Mayor BLANKENBURG to his decision. His native tongue he understands perfectly. He has acquired a knowledge of others besides English. But he recognizes that any contribution, however slight, to the sum total of quiet at this period of the world's development will be a boon and a blessing. Perhaps he aspires to higher political honors. Possibly he conceives himself to be the dark horse that may win a nomination in his

party convention. It may be that his present announcement is merely preliminary to the original and highly to be desired proclamation that he will set an example to all other Mayors, Governors, Presidents and aspirants for political honors and keep silent in all languages.

A man of proper years and accumulated wisdom, a man who has shown his understanding of what his neighbors want, a man of strength of character, we salute Mayor BLANKENBURG and hope that the precedent he has established may never be reversed by initiative, referendum or recall.

Soldiers' letters have long been a picturesque and well advertised detail of modern warfare, but the Italian Government is taking a new step in collecting the communications written by soldiers in Tripoli and printing them in a book for circulation in the public schools. This step was taken at the suggestion of the Italian Queen Mother, who at New Year's proposed the publication of such a volume to a Florentine Journalist.

French Africa is now to have airports as well as seaports. Just south of Biskra on the edge of the Sahara an aviation camp has been established, and after trials the attempt is to be made to maintain a service between Biskra at the end of the railroad and Timbuktu at the end of the Niger. Between these two points stations will be established at the oases of Tuggurt, Wargia and In Salah. A second line will connect Biskra and Lake Tchad. The station at Tuggurt has already been furnished with supplies.

The bill making it a misdemeanor to pretend to tell the future should be extended to cover straw ballots and then passed.

"My attitude is not a pose." Then it is not natural.

The unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of MICHAEL LAMBRIX, charged with "receiving, recording and registering bets and wagers on a horse race," in which the court held that merely receiving a memorandum from a better LAMBRIX did not "record or register" the bet, has been relied on by not a few persons to "knock out" the Hughes anti-gambling laws. But the court is careful to point out that the alleged offense was committed prior to the amendment of the law in 1910 by which book making and pool selling with or without writing were made a crime. That amendment followed the decision of the court in the Lichtenstein case, in which it was held that making a bet or wager unaccompanied by a record was not a crime. The law of 1910 was not involved in the LAMBRIX case, and the rejoicing of would-be gamblers over the decision seems to be at least premature.

THE THIRD TERM CANDIDATE.

Letting in the Light.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Funny how plain a thing is after you see it. The headline "Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt" led me to the light: "I will accept the nomination . . . if it is tendered to me." Yes, of course I myself will accept \$1,000,000 if anybody "tender" it to me. If I were to make myself a candidate for the million that would be different.

A little further down I came to the explanation. "People would think the Colonel had been elected President," it might be said. "But Taft was a bully," said President, merely on account of the Colonel not saying anything. Therefore the Colonel had to declare that he would accept, and Taft had to declare that he would not. Now isn't that a lot of light to let in on the subject all at once?

JOHN J. SHERIDAN.
NEW YORK, March 6.

Doing to a Frazzle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It has always been a question as to whether we do with our ex-Presidents. Now we have an excellent opportunity to "do" one, and to a frazzle! H. M. K.
NEWARK, N. J., March 6.

The Example of Washington.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Though Colonel Roosevelt has had the assurance to try to justify all his extraordinary actions by comparison with the example of Lincoln, he has not yet had the hardihood to compare his latest action with that of Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.

Mr. Grator Puff.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The schoolboys in the '50s used to speak a piece of poetry to Mr. Grator Puff, who had a deacon's house, etc. If Mr. Puff has departed he has left a legacy. C. A. F.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6.

A Very Mournful Ballad of Theodore and Pompadour.

Said Theodore to Pompadour,
"You run and I will keep the score!"
Said Pompadour to Theodore,
"I'll take your pledge, and off he tore!"
Called Theodore to Pompadour,
"Come back! I'll run myself some more!"
Cried Pompadour to Theodore,
"Square Deal is treason's rampart rear!"

And Theodore and Pompadour
Are hand in glove, alas, no more!
Both Pompadour and Theodore
Are thirsting for each other's gore!

SQUARE DEALER.
NEW YORK, March 6.

Why Is the Drama a Shoeborn for Brink?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: When in China I took a friend to a native comedy in the act and scenes. We didn't wait till the end of the performance. I forget how long it lasted, but my friend was thirsty just as often as the act drop fell.

Why this overwhelming thirst at the theatre? Many things have driven men to drink, but by the instantaneousness of the drama it is the only thing over your toes the drama is, and must have been for a long time, in a state of decadence.

And with all due deference it is quite as much a subject to keep the lady next you a subject of water as it is to have a bibulous episode of a man repeating "Pardon me" when a lapse of two years is supposed to take place.
NEW YORK, March 6. L. T. H.

A Popular Medical Proverb.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A correspondent of THE SUN seems to think the proposition "Feed cold and starve a fever" is absurd, because when a person has a cold he usually has a fever. The correspondent is quite right in his premise, but the quotation is wrong. It should be "If you feed a cold you will have to starve a fever." That's the whole thing in a nutshell.
NEW YORK, March 6. GEORGE C. PLATT.

Museum Pictures.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In the article in to-day's SUN about the W. M. Chase collection of pictures in the Metropolitan Museum there are a few "museum pictures" in the collection. What is meant by "museum pictures"? As the expression is used here it rather implies that Mr. Chase's pictures are better than those of his.

BROOKLYN, March 6.

Where Are the Folks?

When there's an addition up at Bronx Park,
Say a tiger or kangaroo,
If he makes, as is certain he will, his mark,
You'll find his career in "Who's Who."

THE MOB AS COURT.

Mr. Roosevelt's Proposal to Make Popular Caprice an Absolute Despot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is the history of the past few months that should be made in the fundamental law except on the deliberate decision and general agreement of a large majority of the people. The requirements for the amendment of our national Constitution show the framers of the original document acted upon this theory, and the demand of Mr. Roosevelt and other radicals that a judicial decision on a constitutional question shall be subject to popular interpretation at an arbitrary election invites the suspicion that they fear the result of sober consideration which the ordained processes of amendment demand. The fact that a convention is in session in Ohio for the purpose of forming a new Constitution is conclusive proof that the people can and will make such changes in their fundamental law as the changed conditions require.

The most desirable thing about law is that it shall be understood by the people so that their social conduct may be conformed thereto. The adoption of the law which proposals would place the meaning of law at the mercy of every popular election. It is the function of the court to give force and effect to the legislative intent of the law in the application of it to the individual case or to the decision of the law unconstitutional if it violates the fundamental law. The court does not consider nor apply the political, economic or any other kind of philosophy of the eighteenth or any other century. It is not empowered to consider law philosophically at all. The law cannot come before it for interpretation except in an actual and concrete case. The devotion of our courts to their duty of determining the legislative intent of a constitutional provision was clearly shown in the Standard Oil case. The Supreme Court took every pains to show that this decision was to give effect to the meaning which Congress designed the law to have. The interpretation of the law which is adopted by the court is the meaning which was necessary to give the law validity. As ex-Judge Grosscup has pointed out, a literal view of the law would bring under its penalty, for example, two farmers who had agreed to sell their grain except at a certain price, a meaning which not even the most rabid denouncer of that decision dared to offer as the legislative intent of the law.

Mr. Roosevelt admits that these decisions would have been just and right thirty or forty years ago. This would seem to destroy his whole reasoning. Since the fundamental law with regard to property or the extension of the functions of Government has not been changed in that time, why should a decision be made which is merely a popular idea of justice in any case would willfully and deliberately violate his oath of office. The Constitution provides the method of its amendment and any change in the law must be made by the amendment authority, whether by Judge or Executive.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement that no amendment will suffice to correct the evils spoken of because the same Judges will interpret the amendment is a reflection on the integrity and honesty of the judges. The capacity of the people to incorporate in an amendment an intelligent expression of their will. If an amendment should be adopted giving the legislative power to the courts, it would be a usurpation of authority, whether by Judge or Executive.

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THE AGAPE.

Primitive Christian Love Feast Kept by Various Sects and Communities.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The Rev. H. P. Sloan said at New Brunswick, N. J., that as far as he could find out a love feast, known as the agape to the primitive Christians, had not been held in 1,700 years. That the truth of the matter is, however, that the Episcopal Church is concerned, but it is not true of other denominations.

The agape, or love feast, is practised at present by Methodists, Dunkards, German Baptists and other sects. It is a religious observance of the Agapemones, a community body founded by a clergyman named Samuel Starkey. He was assisted by the Rev. Henry James Prince, and obtained the name of David Giddings, the immoralities of some of its members brought the Agapemones into disrepute. Then, again, in more modern times, was the Rev. Mr. Pigott of South London who, who instilled something similar to the agape and reaped the results which were granted to such enthusiasts for their zeal.

A certain Henry Nicholas of Münster in Westphalia, who held himself to be greater than Moses or Christ, is supposed to have been the founder of the agape in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was first introduced into the land of Lower which old Fuller added, "or Lust, rather, investigations show, however, that the founder was more of a fanatic of Delft, who died in 1658."

It is a curious reader of THE SUN who is to inform himself on the subject generally, let him consult the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia and the "Spiritual Wives," published in 1888.

NEW YORK, March 6. FRANK H. VIERTELLE.

Artemus Ward's Story of His Effect on "Vanity Fair."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Artemus Ward's account of the effect of his Vanity Fair was something like this: "Poor Vanity Fair was something like this. I wrote some. It killed it. D. C. S.
NEW YORK, March 6.

The Manhattan Philosopher on Finance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A man may be a bore in every other respect, but if he has the money making faculty he will come out ahead by 180 that he is a philosopher. The philosopher would starve to death were the financier would flourish like a green bay tree.
NEW YORK, March 6. E. H. J.

An Old Tricky Pipe Organ.

From the Mount Morris Enterprise.
The oldest pipe organ in the United States is said to be in St. John's Episcopal Church at Clyde. It was the first organ used in said Trinity Church, New York city, and was given to that church by Queen Anne.

A Kentucky Skyscraper.

From the Murray Ledger.
Collier Post has a complete skyscraper show and office building in the city of Murray, joining the county jail. The building is one-half story high.

The Modern Mortgage.

Kloster—How many mortgages are on his house?
Becker—First and second only.

THE DISCOURAGED ENGINEER.

Out of Work, He Warns Other Young Men Against Entering His Profession.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I am out of work for nearly five months. It occurred to me that my experience may be of a little value to young men who contemplate entering the engineering profession. I received my education in a good school and spent considerable time in obtaining work on the engineer corps of railroads here and in the West at salaries ranging from \$80 to \$120 a month. Three times in the six years following graduation I was "let out on indefinite leave of absence" because winter had set in, the appropriation ran out, or because a new regime seeking a record for economy always lops off the engineers' heads first.

Not once have I lost a position for incompetence.

I am now 30 years old, out of a job, with a profession which my past experience has proved to be unstable, an experience which will only be duplicated in the future, for all construction is rushed to completion as soon as possible, in order to realize on it. I have had no experience in exceptional. All of the younger engineers in railroad offices feel uncomfortable around the fall, and those working for contractors hate to see the final courses of concrete laid.

Have taken counsel with myself, deciding to give up engineering, confess myself a failure in that line, and try another line; but what? I may become a salesman, or after sinking my final cash in a business school I may learn enough in geography to be writing to Santa Fe to \$12 a week. This is certainly a lovely finish to the ideals accompanying the sheepskin. However, as I said, my object is not to register a calamity howl, but if possible to deter those young men who, while they picture themselves as "engineers on the job" may picture engineering a splendid, noble, lucrative profession. Splendid, yes, but far from lucrative. Thousands of men who are in business and can't tell a cosine from a pump are making salaries which are dazzling compared to those grudgingly paid to worried, hard working engineers, who are put off the payroll as soon as they possibly can be dispensed with.

NEW YORK, March 6. EX-ENGINEER.

THE JAPANESE IN COREA.

Their Complete Control Indicated by the Closing of Mission Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The closing of mission schools in Corea by the Japanese appears to me the beginning of the end. After the Emperor's forced abdication and the annexation of Corea by Japan, the Japanese, clever tacticians, made much of the individual American missionary, and used whatever influence with the people he had to further their own political ends. To-day, the ends attained, the Japanese begin to "shut the Christian schools," as they want the Korean future citizen to go to their own schools. The missionary in Corea naturally resents this, for he has some well-feeling, but the Japanese, the blind generosity of American foreign mission enthusiasts, and also to the sheeplike character of the ignorant Korean. Realizing that the plank under their feet is being moved by the Japanese juggler, the self-confident missionaries may possibly conspire in an impotent, selfish way against Japanese methods, but it will be in vain.

By the way, a fine specimen of proselyting American missionary I saw two years ago when I left Corea. At Yandouan, a station in Seoul a typical missionary with his wife and five children took possession of the entire first class apartment. Before the train started a hundred male and female missionary threats shouted: "Farewell, brother, farewell, May you come back heavily laden with the treasures of the Lord!" After we left the station I discovered a male, pale looking Korean lad of some sixteen summers who was standing near the door of the train, and who, I learned, had been recommended to the train by the collector of the Lord's treasures by some ten minutes to see if the missionary would offer one of the seats occupied by the Korean lad. The missionary, however, refused to do so, and the young Korean, no offer being made, cleared the seat in front of me of some rugs and placed the Korean lad in the seat. The lad of the five missionary children it was discovered that the party was travelling first class on the train, and the young Korean and myself had the whole compartment to ourselves.

WASHINGTON, March 6. TRAVELER.

THE AGAPE.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The Rev. H. P. Sloan said at New Brunswick, N. J., that as far as he could find out a love feast, known as the agape to the primitive Christians, had not been held in 1,700 years. That the truth of the matter is, however, that the Episcopal Church is concerned, but it is not true of other denominations.

The agape, or love feast, is practised at present by Methodists, Dunkards, German Baptists and other sects. It is a religious observance of the Agapemones, a community body founded by a clergyman named Samuel Starkey. He was assisted by the Rev. Henry James Prince, and obtained the name of David Giddings, the immoralities of some of its members brought the Agapemones into disrepute. Then, again, in more modern times, was the Rev. Mr. Pigott of South London who, who instilled something similar to the agape and reaped the results which were granted to such enthusiasts for their zeal.

A certain Henry Nicholas of Münster in Westphalia, who held himself to be greater than Moses or Christ, is supposed to have been the founder of the agape in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was first introduced into the land of Lower which old Fuller added, "or Lust, rather, investigations show, however, that the founder was more of a fanatic of Delft, who died in 1658."

It is a curious reader of THE SUN who is to inform himself on the subject generally, let him consult the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia and the "Spiritual Wives," published in 1888.

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Artemus Ward's Story of His Effect on "Vanity Fair."